# RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CUB

BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE BY CHAIRMAN PAYNE.

Saste to Be Displayed in Pressing It to a Vote-It May He Possible to Pass It Without Recourse to a Special Rule of Out Amendments and Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Speaker Hen-ierson was in conference to-day with his leutenants in the House and the leading ublican Senators with regard to the full programme for the consideration of Cuban tariff legislation, in view of the action of last night's Republican conference indorsing the Ways and Means Committee's plan for a 20 per cent. reciprocal tariff reduction between the United States and Cuba, to continue until Dec. 1, 1903. The beet sugar men are taking their defeat with a very good grace, under the circumstances, alough some of them declare that they will never consent to the passage of a bill embodying the recommendations of the

No particular haste will be displayed by the House leaders in pressing the bill in-troduced to-day by Chairman Payne, as t is hoped that time will heal the wounds caused during the protracted controversy over the question, and that it will be possible the measure by Republican votes slone and without having resource to a special rule. If the Republicans will stand together it will be very easy to carry out this programme, and any amendments that may be offered from the Democratio side of the House will be ruled out of order by the Speaker, and the bill passed and sent to the Senate in the shape in which it

Many of the beet sugar men of the House are very anxious to secure from the Senate advance pledges that the bill will not be changed. No such assurances will be given, however, and Republican Senators say that the best argument that their colleagues in the House can present in opposition to the amendments to the bill by the Senate in the House can present in opposition to the amendments to the bill by the Senate would be an unanimous party vote in its support. It is very well known that a large majority of the Republican Senators believe that the proposed 20 per cent. reduction is not sufficient to accomplish the results desired in Cuba, and that the time of its operation should be extended beyond Dec. 1, 1908.

It is the opinion of Republicans of the Senate that the measure should not grant authority to the President to negotiate a treaty. He has that authority already, the Senators may, and it is not unlikely that when the House bill is placed before them it will be amended to meet the views of a majority of the Republican members as above set forth.

The following is the text of the bill to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, as reported to the House to-day:

That for the purpose of securing reciprocal trade relations with text of the president to

provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, as reported to the House to-day:

That for the purpose of securing reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, the President is hereby authorized, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba, and the enactment by said government of immigration and exclusion laws as fully restrictive of immigration as the laws of the United States, to enter into negotiations with said government, with a view to the arrangement of a commercial agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the preducts and manufacturers of the United States by rates of duty, which shall be less by an amount equivalent to at least 20 per cent, ad valorem upon such products and manufactures than the rates imposed upon the like articles when imported into Cuba from the most favored of other countries, and which shall not be greater than the rates imposed by the United States upon the like articles imported from Cuba; and whenever the government of Cuba shall enact such immigration and exclusion laws, and shall enter into such commercial agreement with the United States, and shall enact such immigration and exclusion laws, and shall enter into such commercial agreement with the United States, and shall enact such immigration and exclusion laws and the making of such agreement, and thereafter, until the first day of December, 1903, the imposition of the President shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be authorized to proclaim such facts, both as to the enactment of such immigration and exclusion laws and the making of such agreement, and thereafter, until the first day of December, 1903, the imposition of the duties inported from Cuba, the products thereof, into the United States shall be suspended, and in lieu thereof there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all such articles imported from Cuba 50 per cent. of the rate of duty now levied upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

The President shall have power, an

countries.

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that either such immigration or exclusion laws or such agreement mentioned in this act are not being fully executed by the government of Cuba, to notify such government thereof and thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported from Cuba the full rate of duty provided by law upon articles imported from foreign countries.

# PALMA IS DISAPPOINTED.

Relief Now Offered Is Not Adequate, Cuba's President-Elect Declares.

The decision of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee to report to Congress a 20 per cent. reduction as the basis of a solution of the Cuban reciprocity problem is not at all satisfactory to Cubans who are now in New York! According to them so small a reduction for only one year does not give the required relief. Among those who hold to this opinion is Gen. T. Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba and Dr. Diego Tamayo, Cuban Secretary of State, and Dr. Domingo Mendes Capoté, President of the Constitutional Convention

Dr. Tamayo and Dr. Capoté, who arrived here on Tuesday, were in conference nearly all day yesterday with Gen. Palma. They were joined by Sefor Gonzalo de Quesada, who represented the Cuban Provisional Government at Washington during the last rebellion. Gen. Palma said yesterday: i do not wish to criticise the action of Con-rese, but I will say that if neching better done, the Cuban people will be greatly legippointed. What is needed is a reduction green, but I will say the property will be green, but I will say the done, the Cuban people will be green, but only cufficient to allow the planters to meet their expenses, but one that will give them come profit.

As to limiting the reduction to one year, tide is most unsatisfactory of course from green will act in accordance with its own views and Cuba will submit to her destiny whatever the life.

tiony be the prowers age in the worst plight or her link solely to the United States for aparted, white the tounces growers can still find a marked in Europe. There are unbillings of dollars invested in sugar mills which control to operated until a reasonable price is obtained for the product.

# MR. GAGE BACK FROM FLORIDA.

Had a Fur Discount to One Hand and a Panama Hat to the Other

Wassington, March 19 Former for-retary of the Transmy L. J. Gage, who has teen to Fiorica for a brief visit of rest and to New York. A Fast reporter found him with a fur meet in one hand and a Patentine has in the other, and Mr. Gage delivered

timent of the following intermeting observations:

I get in this marriag from Fairs Reach the fact line tracking that Fairnis had a marriage from Fairs Reach that it and the medical that Fairnis had a marriage from the fact line tracking that Fairnis had a marriage from the chightful topical tracking the first tracking the fact the cold topics amounty. Yes, I so see any way to be a fact, where to the tracking performance in the marriage from the cold topics and the marriage from the fact that the great different indexes a the first tracking of fact, where the marriage from the first tracking of fair fact, the marriage from the first tracking of fair fact, the marriage from the first tracking of fair fact, the marriage from the marry sing. The mass means about the marriage in flattering and the moreons in propose to restrict a marriage fairning factors.

Thereis of Congress to Bear Admiral Secure Stangengrow, Merch 18 - in the hengie this morning a joint resolution was intro ldr. Same clames, Mora garring time timeriae of frequence to finer Adeniral Enough for the wisolate displayed by this is refus-ing to have the align forme in the horizonard-reast of the Takes forty. The resolution was refused to the Committee on Naval

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE HOUSE. TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT. lome Doubt as to Whether It Will Be Passed at This

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- No steps have yet been taken by Representative Grosvenor Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom the Ship Subsidy bill, which passed the Senate last Monday, has been referred. toward arranging a programme for its con sideration. There is a widespread impression among the Republican members of the House that no serious attempt will be made to pass the bill at this session, but that it will be allowed to go over to the short session next winter. This conclusion is not altogether warranted, however, as it is still the intention of the leaders of the Senate and House to pass the bill now.

The fact that six Republican Senators voted against the measure in the Senate, and that two of them are from Iowa, the State from which the Speaker of the House hails, has led a good many members to believe that the Speaker will oppose any plan looking to the passage of the measure at this session, and that if he does he will have enough influence to prevent action. The Speaker is disinclined to explain his attitude toward the bill, and it is not definitely known whether the reports of his opposition to it are true or not. Some timid members are urging that it would be much wiser, from a political standpoint, to pass the bill next winter, after the Congressional elections, but the leaders say that the measure has received the indorsement of the party in National Convention and that to pass it would be merely carrying out the pledges of the party to the people. There is, no doubt, much individual opposition to the bill, but it is the opinion of the best informed men in the House that a serious attempt will be made to put it on the programme of "the organization" for action at this session. voted against the measure in the Senate. action at this session.

#### POWER TO MAKE TREATIES. Senate Sub-Committee Favors Compro

mise With the House.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made pubic to-day the report of the sub-committee to which was recently referred the legal questions involved in the right of the Senate to pass upon reciprocity treaties, with-out the concurrence of the House. The sub-committee finds that there is nothing in the section of the Dingley law authorizing the negotiation of the pending treaties which constitutes any valid restriction upon the jurisdiction and power conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate to act

by the Constitution upon the Senate to act upon commercial treaties.

Whether cuch treaties operate without the approval of both Houses of Congress to change tariff duties theretofore fixed by law, the report says, is a question not involved and the sub-committee therefore expresses no opinion upon it.

It was, however, entirely competent for the Senate to amend the pending treaties so as to provide that they shall not take effect without the approval of Congress.

The sub-committee therefore recommended, without reference to the merits thereof, that each of the pending treaties be amended by the Senate, by inserting therein the following additional provision:

"This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." he Congress."

### Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- These army orders

WASHINGTON, March 19.—These army orders have been issued:
The leave of absence granted Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, Artillery Corps, is extended one month. Leave of absence for two months is granted Pirst Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, assistant surgeon. These assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: Pirst Lieut. Hiram P. Mitchell, to Twenty-sixth Battery Field, and to Fort Myer temporarily, and thence join his battery at Vancouver barracks: Second Lieuts. Le Roy C. Bunker to Fitty-niuth Coast and to Fort Columbus temporarily; Ralph E. Herring to Coast Artillery and to Fort Washington; Joseph E. Myers to Twentieth Company Coast and to Fort Columbus temporarily and thence join his company at Havana. Second Lieut. Robert K. Spiller to the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Fort Myer for temporary duty, and thence to Fort Slocum for duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippines.

First Lieut. Percy Wills, Artillery Corps, from the Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery, to unassigned list.

A board of survey to consist of Col. John B. Purey. Assistant Quartermaster General. Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Quartermaster, and Capt. Robert Sewell, Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at Schuylkill Arsenal. Philadelphia, to investigate and report on accountability of Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, for stores relating to Manila depot and army transport service. New York city. Second Lieut. Archie Miller, Second Cavairy, and Second Lieut. Stephen O. Fugua, Twenty-third Infantry, to Fort Ethan Allen, for examina-

and Second Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua. Iweniyathird Infantry, to Fort Ethan Allen, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. William M. Roberts, assistant surgeon, from Division of the Philippines to Fort Sill for duty.

Second Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield. Artillery Corps, from the One Hundred and Second Company Coavi to the Sixteenth Field.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Henry C. Cabell, Fourteenth Infantry, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence for two months granted Major Henry F. Kendall, Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. William H. Bispham. assistant surgeon, from Cabana Barracks. Cuba, to Fort Totten.

Contract Surgeon George L. Hicks, from Fort Totten. upon arrival of First Lieut. William N. Bispham, and to Department of the East for duty with recruits for Philippine via San Francisco.

Second Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, Jr., Fifth Infantry, to Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion.

The following officers to Columbus Barracks for

fantry, to Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion.

The following officers to Columbus Barracks for examination for promotion: Second Lieuts. William O. Reed, Third Cavalry: Albert J. Bright, Second Infantry: George E. Goodrich. Thirteenth Infantry and Charles W. Barher. Second Infantry.

A board of officers to meet at Fort Keogh for examination of officers to meet at Fort Keogh for examination of officers for promotion consisting of the following detail: Major Samuel W. Woodward, First Cavalry: First Lieut Robert C. Foy First Cavalry: Contract Surgeon J. Samuel William First Lieut Robert C. Foy First Cavalry: Ontract Surgeon J. Samuel White and First Lieut William H. Winters. Thirteenth Cavalry, recorder.

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SENATOR SPOONER MAKES A CON-STITUTIONAL ARGUMENT.

Replies to Arguments Against the Bill by Senator Bacon - Assault on the President Might Not Constitute Treason, but Was a Crime Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The bill for the protection of the President of the United States was taken up by the Senate to-day and Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) spoke in favor of it. He disagreed with the constitutional points and argument made against the bill by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), "whose patriotism and unspeakable abhorrence of

anarchy no Senator doubted." An assault upon the President, Mr. Spooner argued, did not constitute treason within the definition which the fathers placed in the Constitution, but it was, ust the same, a crime against the Government. "But we are," said he, "disabled on any line of reasoning from declaring it to be a crime and punishing it as a crime If the Senator from Georgia is right the framers of the Constitution succeeded in creating a government of elementary

weakness. But they did not.
"If," he continued, "the Senator's argument were crystallized into law, this would be an impotent Government to protect itself against obvious crimes endangering our institutions and obstructing the operations of the Government. It would make of this the weakest Government under the eky. It is not."

Mr. Spooner went on to argue that the Federal Government could punish a crime against any of its officials representing the Executive power. \*There is not one of them," he said, "around which Congress has not the power to throw the protecting shield of this Government-in the States and outside of the States. It would be a strange confession of weakness if the Government of the United States were obliged to raly for the protection of its officials. great and humble, on the Legislatures and judiciary of the States."

In conclusion Mr. Spooner said that he had great feeling on the subject, not of bitterness, but of earnestness, because he regarded the question as vital. He never should believe in any doctrine that involved the denial of the right of Congress to define as a crime the assassination or attempted assassination of the President or Vice-President, or a conspiracy to take

"If," he added, "President McKinley had been permitted to live, and to linger along for years, his assassin could only have been punished for an assault with an intent to commit murder by imprisonment for ten

commit murder by imprisonment for ten years. And all that I have to say about it is that, regardless of the laws of the State, the crime ought to be made, by act of Congress, punishable by death."

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) offered a substitute for the bill. It proposes to make the assassination or attempted assassination of the President or Vice-President, or the Sovereign or Chief Magistrate of any foreign country, punishable with death, and to make the counselling or advising of and to make the counselling or advising of killing, punishable with imprisonment not

killing, punishable with imprisonment not exceeding twenty years.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) remarked that the killing of the President could not possibly interrupt the function of the Government, and this remark led to a colloquy with Mr. Hoar, involving the fact that Vice-President Roosevelt was absent from Washington when President McKinley was dying.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) said that, while he did not think that the bill would accomplish much, he would vote for it because it met a popular sentiment.

met a popular sentiment.

Mr. Bailey said that no Senator and no citizen of the United States had a greater abhorrence of anarchism than he had. He would go to the utmost limit of legislation against the Anarchist; and if the bill were drawn for the purpose of bounding down

drawn for the purpose of hounding down Anarchists the Senate would present to the country the remarkable spectacle of a unan-imous vote for the bill. The bill went over without action.

Mr. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) introduced a bill the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists, and it was referred to the Juficiary Committee, after an explanation that it was the same bill which Senator Hill of New York introduced ten years ago, which the Senate then passed and which failed in the House.

After an executive session the Senate

# DEMOCRATS ON BOER WAR.

ourned until to-morrow

House Caucus Says Congress Should Express Sympathy for the Boers.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus to-night on the subject of the Boer War. The following resolutions were adopted:

resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should by resolution express the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of the South African Republic and Orange Free State in their heroic struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Resolved, That Congress should, in a spirit of amity and friendship, appeal to the British Government, in the interests of humanity, to accept overtures for peace, cease hostilities and endeavor to bring about a just and honorable settlement of existing differences, to the end that peace may be established.

Resolved, That the United States should fairly and honorably maintain a position of strict neutrality in this contest between nations friendly to us, and see to it that the neutrality laws are vigerously and impartially enforced.

Resolved, That we, as Democrats and representatives of the people, use our utmost

A long resolution introduced by Repre-intative Suizer was defeated, \$2 to \$5 was similar in tone to those adopted full ent considerably further representing out the United States was committed to the policy of artification as a method for settling international disputes and re-questing the Fresident to arge upon the British flowerment this policy of restoring and maintaining peace in South Africa

#### Surili Atlantic Squadron Arrives at Port. sel Myselo.

WARRISOTON March 10 The North Atlantic grandeup, communing of the battleskips Koncentge, Massachusette, Aishatus and Indiana, under the command of Boar of Liebhann, moder the communical of Reagthinted Higgstreen, arrivant to chap at
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RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole Dis poses of 27 of the 115 Pages. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the House discussion of the River and Harbor bill was continued in Committee of the Whole to-day. Mr. Breazeale (Dem., La.) advocated liberal expenditures for the navigation and control of the Mississippi River.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Powers (Rep., Mass.). Mr. Small (Dem., N. C.) complained because the appropriations for the waterways in his State were not commensurate with their importance. Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) insisted that the committee had erred in not providing for further improvements of the Cumberland River, and Mr. Burgess (Dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of a liberal policy in the matter of improving waterways.

General debate was concluded by Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the committee reporting the bill, who replied to the criticisms that had been made upon the bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment to make the ButtermilkChannel, New York harbor, forty feet deep and 1,100 feet wide, appropriating \$300,000 and authorizing the construction of the work at an expense not to exceed \$1,800,000. Rejected, 27 to 73.

After disposing of 27 of the 115 pages of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow. mittee reporting the bill, who replied to the

#### NEW COLLECTOR OF THIS PORT. The President May Send the Nomination

of Stranahan to the Senate To-day. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- It was pretty generally understood to-night that President Roosevelt would send to the Senate o-morrow the nomination of the Hon.

Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., to be Collector of the Port of New York in place of the Hon. George R. Bidwell of the Nineteenth New York city district. Collector Bidwell has been here for several days conferring with Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, looking toward a cleaning up of his Department before Mr. Stranahan takes hold of the office, which will probably be shortly after April 1. It is also announced that Collector Bidwell is to have a long conference with the new Collector, Mr. Stranahan, as to the affairs of the Custom House in New York city, and that there is the most amicable understanding between the two gentle-

Collector Bidwell, it was ascertained, is shortly to assume the managing directorship of a large manufacturing concern, with business in many of the States, at a salary nearly twice that of the Collectorship of the Port of New York, which is \$12,000 a year. Collector Bidwell, it is understood, has this offer under advisement, and will make his accordance before the contraction. make his acceptance known within a fe

### THE NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN. Minister Storer Confident It Will Be Ratified

When Alfonso Is Crowned. WASHINGTON, March 19.—Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, the United States Minister to Spain, had an interview with Secretary Hay to-day. Mr. Storer has just returned from Madrid. He reported that the negotiation of the new treaty of friendship and commerce between Spain and the United States had been completed and that the failure of the Spanish Ministry to approve it was due only to the present political crisis and the desire to postpone this and all other important business until King Aifonso is crowned. Mr. Storer was confident that the treaty would be approved soon after the King came of age.

Washington, March 19.—The flagship of Cincinnati, the United States Minister

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The flagship Wisconsin (Rear Admiral Casey), sailed on March 11, from Pichilinque, the United States coaling station on the guif of California, for Magdelena Bay, Lower California. The despatch boat Dolphin arrived yesterday at Key West, where she will take on board Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, who will make in the vessel an inspection of sites for prospective naval coaling stations | pending before the Foreign Relations Comin the West Indies. The Philippines flag-ship Rainbow sailed to-day from Colombo

ship Rainbow salled to-day from Colombo for Singapore on her way to Cavité. A flag officer will be assigned to her when she reaches her destination.

The cruiser Olympia, which is to become the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, reached Hampton Roads this morning from her inspection trip and will sall thence as soon as pessible to join the squadron con as possible to join the squadron ort of Spain, Trinidad.

at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at Hampton Boads, the gunboats Yorktown and Arayat at Cavité, the gunboats Basco, Mariveles and Calamianes at Cathalogan, and the gunboat Paragua at Glengapo. The training ship Euralo has sailed from Peneacola for Tampa. The gunboats Don Juan de Austria and Gen. Alava are cruising in the Philippines.

#### Sominations to the President. Washington, March in The Frestdent o-day sent to the Benatz the following nom-

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There are many thousand nerves in the human body, The JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

will find and take sare of every one, The best nutritive Tonie extent.

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PANAMA CANAL FRANCHISES.

DIFFICULTY IN OUR ACQUIRING

A CLEAR TITLE.

The Senate Sub-Committee That Inves-tigated the Subject Says We Cannot Obtain by Purchase a Clear Title -The Minority Report Says We Can. WASHINGTON, March 19.-Chairman Mor-

gan of the Interoceanic Canal Committee to-day presented to the Senate the report of the sub-committee which investigated the validity of the title that could be obtained by the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's property and franchises. The report finds that the United States cannot obtain by purchase a clear title to the property or franchises of the Panama Canal Company or of the Panama Railroad Company's property or franchises. The report quotes the concessions by

Colombia to the railroad and canal companies, both prohibiting their transfer to foreign Government under penalty of forfeiture, and asserts that not only was it impossible to remove that prohibition without action by the Legislature of Colombia, but that any negotiations for acquiring either property in advance of such action would be in violation of the laws of Columbia and the principles of international comity.
To transfer the Panama Railroad Com-

pany, the report points out, it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the Legislature of New York, which passed a Legislature of New York, which passed a special act chartering it, and even that consent would be unavailing against the objection of any one of its stockholders. In addition to action by the Legislature of Colombia the State of Panama must also be satisfied in regard to the annual payment of \$25,000 for its concession to the railroad company. The committee contends that it would not be competent for the United States to appropriate money the United States to appropriate money for acquiring this property and then leave to the President what amounted to legis lative power in carrying out agreet which require the cooperation of other Governments and is dependent on their

As to the question whether France as a Government has any right or disposition to interfere with the proposed sale of the property or franchises of the Panama Canal Company the sub-committee says that as a matter of international comity an understanding with that Government is required to remove any possible doubt as to the validity of the transaction.

validity of the transaction.

The report of the minority of the subcommittee takes quite an opposite view
of the question. It says:

"The title of the new Panama Canal
Company to its concessions and other
property appears from the facts and documents which have been laid before the
sub-committee and is clear and free from
any complications.

"For a transfer of its concessions to the

any complications.

"For a transfer of its concessions to the United States the consent of Columbia is requisite, but this consent has been given by the Government of that country as fully as it can now be given. There can be no doubt that any particular form of consent which may be found desirable can be had.

"In case of purchase of the canal by the United States different concessions and different rights must be obtained by treaty between this country and Colombia, and such a treaty would necessarily involve a consent to the sale by the company of its rights and property on the Isthmus to the United States. Such a treaty Colombia has shown and declared its readiness to make."

### SOCIETY WOMEN AS WAITERS. They Walt Upon the Inmates of the Wash-

ington Home for Old Men and Women. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A score or more of fashionable women turned out to-day in white aprons to wait upon the 200 inmates of the Home for Old Men and Women, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. The feast of St. Joseph is always celebrated in this manner in Washington, and this being a French institution, founded by one of the former Ambassadors, it has always been the custom of the French Ambassador

# ONE-SIDED RECIPROCITY.

Senator Aldrich's Opposition to the Pro-

posed Treaty With France. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day heard Chairman Aldrich, of the Senate Finance Committee, in opposition to the ratification of the reciprocity treaties now

mittee Mr. Aldrich directed his opposition almost wholly against the treaty with France, which he said, was against the policy of the United States. His principal objection to it was that it gave France much greater advantage than it did the United States. and that this Government, in order to obtain the minimum French tariff given other countries without any consideration what-ever, had yielded rates on too many articles ever, had yielded rates on too many articles in which American manufacturers were competitors with the French. He referred to many specific cases in the treaty where the concessions granted by France were on articles in which there was no competition, whereas on nearly all the articles upon which the American tariff was reduced the French already had the advantage over their American competition. their American competition

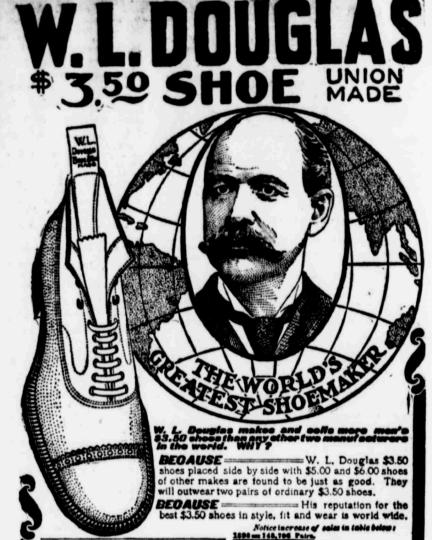
#### Crowninshield's Nombotton to Mr a Bear Admiral Confirmed.

WARRINGTON, March 19 The Senate today confirmed the commutation of Capt Arent Schuyler Crowninehield, United States Navy, to be a Rear Admiral in the navy from March 15, 1907, vice Sear Admiral John A Howell, retired. There was mical John A Howell, retired. There was no opposition to the confirmation of the institution of the housing of the minimate would attack Admired I reversibilities of members of the housing around attack Admired 1 reversibilities as simulated at a final if year simulating if he around he constituted When housing Hale countries of the Committation on Equal Affairs called up the members on Equal Affairs called up the members in the according an expectation and the final expectation and the final expectation of the confirmation in an expectation and the final expectation and the final expectation of the confirmation in the confirmation and the final expectation of the confirmation in the confirmation and the confirmation are confirmed as a confirmation of the confirmation and the confirmation are confirmed as a confirmation of the confirmation and the confirmation of the confirmation and the confirmation of the c

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#### The Rev. Dr. H. M. Maker to heat a hear P Lotal

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# GEN. OTIS DEFENDS HIS ACTION

SAYS HE ACTED UNDER INSTRUC-TIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Demanded Agutnalde's Withdrawal From Manila Because the President Sald There Must Be No Dual Occupation - Aguinaldo Bent on Plunder WARHINGTON, March 19 .- Before the Sen-

that the bridges were guarded and that the Spaniards held all the defences north of the city until they were turned over to the troops of the United States, so that Aguinaldo's request to receive a portion of the northern part of the city in trade for some of the southern portion could not be

entertained. Senator Rawlins asked under what in structions Gen. Otis acted in insisting on the withdrawal of Aguinaldo's forces from the city of Manila.

Gen. Otis-Under the instructions of the President of the United States that there must be no dual occupation of the city. Senator Rawlins asked whether, under the protocol with Spain, which fixed the

jurisdiction of the United States to the city and harbor and bay of Manila, the United States had any authority to go outside of those limits.

Gen. Otis-We had a perfect right to take

the Spanish defences, whether within or without the city, and defend the city. Senator Rawlins-Had you any right under the protocol to use force against Spain or against any subjects of Spain

outside of those limits? Gen. Otis-Not unless they interfered with our administration of the city of Manila. We had a right to defend ourselves in the city of Manila. And if the subjects of Spain—the insurgents—made us any trouble we had a right to drive them beyond those

imitations

Gen. Otis was questioned by Democratic Senators respecting his orders to Gen.
Miller to capture floilo. He said that all
the facts were clearly related in his printed
report and that nothing had been hidden report and that nothing had been hidden or concealed. Afterward, he explained the position of the Nebraska regiment, which was first attacked outside of Manila, and he described the heavy firing of the Filipinos after hostlities were opened. He said that he had had no plan of action in con-terministic of the firstling had action in con-

said that he had had no plan of action in con-templation if the fighting had not occurred that night, and if the treaty had been rati-fied the next day although a plan could have been formed very quickly. Senator Parterson asked whether the love and friendship professed by Aguinaido and the Filipinos for the Americans as their deliverors were all a dream. "I think," was the answer, that Agui-naide was performing a double part all the time."

Senator Patterson - What were the Fili pine forces collected for at Manila?
Gen Otis To drive the biseculards and the Americans into the lay of Manila.
Besiator Patterson 11:d Aguinalia or the officers or troops make it known that their purpose was to resist the Spaniards if they returned so that the United States

If they returned, so that the United States might take prosession of the inlands and exercise dominion over them?

Gen this Not to my knowledge femator Patturent Itel you have any doubt that the Filipine Army was collected their for the purpose of anaering and maintaining the independence of the Philippine Islands?

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Gent Gize I had an idea that the injurgence intended to drive to an I they could hearing the independence of the Philipine Islands for Filipine Army was though to gain if possibly the independence of the Philipine Filipine Army was thereby the independence of the Philipine Filipine Army was the form to gain if possibly the independence of the Philipine Filipine Filipine Army the passible to exercise the passible of the side of the Philipine Army was thereby the exercise to exercise the passible of the side of the Philipine Army was thereby the passible to and up a generalization of the passible beautiful and up a generalization of the passible and the passib

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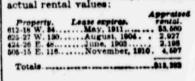
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Assessment, Anni - Marrott - 17 - A. Annikashasat Minorywith hard right: A crossed of pringle on the magnification of the right of the principle of the princi

# FAT FOR PLUNKITT.

Grout Says the City Is Paying Him 74 Per Cent. Too Much Rent-Holds It Up. Comptroller Grout informed the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday that the city was paying at least \$10,000 a year too much in rentals for the premises it had leased from Senator George W. Plunkitt, who pays no rent in return for his office in the Court

House corridor. Mr. Grout said that on Dec. 20 last the old commission insisted Washington, March 19.—Before the Senata Philippine Commission to-day, Major-Gen. Otis continued his statement of the condition of affairs in the Philippines. He gave an explanation as to his demand for the withdrawal of Aguinaldo's forces from the neighborhood of Manila. He said from the neighborhood of Manila. He said to the Senator by the city, contrasted with on leasing from Senator Plunkitt the to the Senator by the city, contrasted actual rental values:



Difference in Plunktit's favor. % per cent "The difference is so great," Comptroller Grout said, "that it does not seem to be explainable on the mere ground of difference of opinion. I have not paid any of these bills since the facts first came to my at tention and I believe that this board ough to submit to the Corporation Counsel the pay the excessive rentals fixed in these leases and particularly whether we are bound at all by the lease made on Dec. 20

# SENATOR HUMPHREY'S FUNERAL

Mr. Grout's suggestion was adopted

Gov. Odell and Staff, Lieut.-Gov. Woodenft and Members of the Legislature Attend. BUFFALO, March 19 .- The funeral of the late Senator Lester Hayden Humphrey was held at 9:30 o'clock this morning at

Mr. Humphrey's home in the village of Warsaw. Gov. Odell, Lieut.-Gov. ruff, the Governor's staff, the heads of the various State departments and a large body of Senators and Assemblymen were in attendance Senator Humphrey's friends from all parts of western New York friends from all parts of western New York were present and the crowd was so large that it was impossible to accommodate every one in the house, where brief services were held before going to the church.

The formal services were held in the Congregational Church and the clergymen who officiated were the Revs. H. E. Gurney of Warsaw, George D. Miller, of the First Congregational Church, of Rochester, and F. S. Fitch, of the First Congregational Church in this city.

The delegation from Albany arrived at 7:30 o'clock on a special train. While the

7.30 o'clock on a special train. While the funeral services were in progress business

FIRE CHIEF ROSS THROWN. Carries Setver Bumped the Chief's Wagon and Tossed Him Out.

returned to Albany after the funeral

Battalian Chief Ross of the Fire Depart. none had a night accubact yesterday after noon while on his way to a small fire to becould avenue. He was going at a swift cup behind a new toy borne dust as he was about to cross Fourth avanue at Tile-tools strant a facilities bail, daughte the searching of the shorts good, backed and account in the carriege. the briefer or his huttle and appained his writer. The horse stopped at Pith average of his case account of his case account. After culting a police count to account Thomas Sharkery, his driver of the out of the five standards was account to the five standards was arranged in the Yorkethe police count that as Chief Rome the most appears

executed there has man declarged with a sugar JOHN FOX. JR. GIVES IT UP Acre Me Contested His Mather's Will se

Fpine sulurmation. John Fox. dr. withdraw yesterday ob errors to the protests of the will of his motion Files Fox, wife of Senator John For President of the Removemble Shift the inter to their spots Programmings the same and the period of the district of the project of the p